

**The General Amnesty Bill**  
Has not yet passed Congress. Both the Senators from South Carolina worked for the passage of the bill. The South is entitled to full and complete amnesty. She has done nothing that requires pardon at the hands of the Government. She fought for what she deemed her rights. She lost. A magnanimous Government would long since have removed all political restrictions from all her citizens. We notice that Senator Robertson advocated the bill on the ground that it would help the Republican party in the South more than anything else that Congress could do. The Senator should, in our judgment, take much higher ground. At least, we take higher ground. The South does not look upon amnesty as a boon. She claims it as a right. The Southern man, ex-Confederate, ex-army officer, ex-naval officer, ex-West Point General, ex-President, or ex-anything else in the way of civil or military position under the Confederate authority, is the peer of any Northern man from Grant down or up, and we claim amnesty as a right, to which we are, in law and morals, entitled. In advocating amnesty even in its emasculated or eviscerated form, Senator Robertson and Senator Sawyer, Radical or Republican Senators as they are, deserve credit; but they would deserve much more credit if they would put their advocacy on the right ground. As for the cause of the party with which the Senators are connected, neither amnesty conceded, nor any other measure, can make that cause the cause of the great mass of the white people of the South. We have respect for liberal and honest Republicans, and are prepared to unite with them in measures of reform *pro bono publico*. But our governmental views and general sympathies are with the party now known as the National Democracy. At the same time we add that the times, in our opinion, demand the union of the good men of all parties, and both races, as respects our affairs, municipal, State and Federal. As it is neither true "Democracy" nor true "Republicanism" to steal and swindle, why cannot honest Democrats and honest Republicans, from North to South, and from East to West, unite at least against public swindlers and public robbers?

**Observe the Trick.**  
A correspondent ("North") of the Union here, writing from Washington, addresses himself to the colored voters, and urges them not to break up the "Republican" party of the State—not to hand the State over to the "Confederate Democracy." The writer makes an artful appeal to the fears and prejudices of the colored voters. It pleads with them, with tears in eyes, not to abandon the party. Amongst other remarks, there is this one: "This hue and cry over the finances of the State is regarded, in Republican circles here, as a Democratic attempt to discredit a Republican administration." This is false and absurd; and yet just such stuff as this is the colored man called upon to swallow. How can the above statement be true, when Radicals themselves, and such colored men as Messrs. Cain, Whipper and others, and the honest Radical press of the North, have used just as strong language respecting our finances as any Democratic journal? "North" simply suggests what is plainly false. The hue and cry about our State finances is well understood in Washington and the North. It is the thieves and swindlers who profess to construe it as a Democratic effort to make party capital. We hope that this dodge will be found "too thin" even for the easily fooled colored man.

**Mr. Sawyer on the South Carolina Regime—What a Radical Senator from South Carolina Thinks.**

In the United States Senate Senator Sawyer, on the subject of some proposed amendment to the amnesty bill, said:

"The amnesty bill was so important and so urgent a measure of public policy that he did not want to have it embarrassed by any other measure, however meritorious in itself. He believed that the great mistake in the reconstruction of the Southern States was the imposition of any political disabilities, and that it was due to that mistake that his State (South Carolina) had now a government that was a disgrace to the Republic and a scandal to the country before the civilized world. The Senator from Massachusetts, in his zeal for equal rights, was seeking to tack his amendment on to this bill; but the colored people at the South, if they could be heard, would themselves say to that Senator: 'Give us amnesty first; we will be sure to get our rights, sooner or later, under your bill.'"

That will do very well for Senator Sawyer. Senator Sawyer is, undoubtedly, the most intelligent man that the Radicals have now or have ever had in South Carolina. His opinion on the point is entitled to weight. In addition to this, such intelligent colored representatives of their race as Messrs. Whipper and Cain agree with Senator Sawyer. Only white and black corruptionists support the present dynasty in South Carolina. It is the dynasty of thieves and swindlers, and we mean what we write and write what we mean.

The Rutherford (N. C.) Vindicator says: Two men, named Moore and Moss, from York, S. C., were arrested in this County by a detachment of cavalry last Wednesday. They are charged with murder.

Secure tickets to-day in the grand prize distribution of the South Carolina Land and Immigration Society.

"Zero," the Spartanburg correspondent of the New York World, says:

The absorbing topic for the people of South Carolina is the disclosure of the great fraud perpetrated by Gov. Scott, Treasurer Parker, Attorney-General Chamberlain, and State Agent Kimpton. These four men have stolen over \$6,000,000 from the State, making \$1,500,000 each for their valuable services. So says the report made to the Legislature by the committee appointed to investigate the matter. "Bowen, the big game, is at the head of this committee, and is now having his revenge for his persecution by certain Radicals of this State. He says part of the evidence of bonds was to convict him, and he intends to hunt it up. He was elected on that platform, and many Democrats, having confidence in his threats, voted for him. The report made by Bowen's committee confidently asserts that an over-issue has been made of over \$6,000,000.

And add:

It is but just to say it is not thought that Attorney-General Chamberlain shared in the plunder. His sins are rather of omission than commission. He knew the frauds, or had every facility to know them, and stood by and looked on. Chamberlain has the respect of the people, and a great many Democrats, under the passive policy, would vote for him for Governor.

We find "Zero" sadly at fault here. In view of his intellect, education and pretensions, it is but just to say that the Attorney-General is more culpable than either of his less accomplished confederates. To say nothing of Chamberlain's intimate connection with,

1. The Land Commission swindle.
2. The Financial Board bond swindle.
3. Of general neglect of duty as Attorney-General.
4. Of giving Parker an opinion favoring fraud.
5. Of Kimpton's retention in office.

To say nothing, we say, of all these charges, he is further guilty of legal complicity with the fraudulent drawing up of the money Acts of the Legislature, which opened the door to fraud.

Think of the authority being given for the raising of millions of dollars on bonds! Thus, to raise \$1,000,000, under the Attorney-General's drawing up, or connivance with the drawing up of the money Acts, it was possible for the Acts to be so construed as to let the Financial Board issue an indefinite amount of bonds \$100,000,000 of bonds might have been issued to raise \$1,000,000 of money. Of course, the Acts should not have been so construed, because it is an established rule, that no statute can be properly construed so as to work an absurdity. But this does not help Chamberlain. He is responsible for the framing of the money Acts. He stood by, and, with his legal brass key, opened the doors of the Treasury of the State. When he should have stood, Metellus-like, with sword drawn, to protect the treasury of an impoverished people, he stood with the key and opened the door, and afterwards ever since, has stood by, and opened not his mouth. And now his friends try to save him, and say, "Put him on the witness stand, and he will tell all." Yes, like others, he will confess, after his confessions are unnecessary. Put him in the dock, and not on the witness stand. "Zero" is much at fault—badly fooled. Of what people has this man the respect? And to talk of a great many Democrats, under the passive policy, voting for him for Governor! Under the "possum policy," he may be voted for; but Heaven save us from any "passive" or "possum" policy, on the part of the Democracy. We will have none of it. Our policy is action, and audacity under the law is the word.

**The New England Society.**  
This society celebrated, recently, in Charleston, its fifty-second anniversary. The Rev. W. H. Adams paid a handsome tribute to the "Pilgrim fathers," and we notice many interesting letters from gentlemen who could not attend. Among these, we observe notes of declination from Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Henry Stanbery, the Rev. Dr. Howe, Gen. Kershaw and others. Gen. Kershaw sent the following sentiment:

"American Liberty, our common birth-right—Established by the blood and suffering of our fathers, let it be transmitted pure and unaltered as the flame of Greene and Warren, or the memory of Otis, Adams and Hancock."

That the Puritans had many sturdy and rugged virtues, is an historical truth. We honor the honest sons of New England, as we do the honest sons of any other section. In this spirit, we record with pleasure the celebration of that highly honorable association, the New England Society, of Charleston.

**THE ENGINE "SOUTH CAROLINA" WINS THE FIRST PRIZE.**—We are pleased to record the success again of our townsman, Mr. B. Tozer, in his peculiar field—the portable engine department. We saw, on yesterday, a fine, large gold medal that Mr. Tozer has received—the first prize at the late Savannah Exposition. The "South Carolina" carried the day against two New York engines and one from Massachusetts. And the Georgia judges, in awarding to Tozer's engine the gold medal, paid a high compliment to the builder. This medal contains the coat of arms of Georgia on one side and the words Industrial Association of Georgia Exposition, with a wreath of grain. On the reverse, are the symbols of industrial development. The medal is heavy and a well executed piece of work, worth at least \$50.

Secure tickets to-day in the grand prize distribution of the South Carolina Land and Immigration Society.

To-day is the last chance for tickets in the South Carolina Land and Immigration Society.

A Canton, Ill., tobaccoist has fallen into a German baronetcy.

**Mr. Stanbery's Motion Overruled.**  
In our issue of December 28, we alluded to the important question raised by the Hon. Henry Stanbery on the 27th inst., in the United States Court, before Judges Bond and Bryan. Mr. Stanbery raised the question of the constitutionality of the Enforcement Acts of Congress, of 1870 and 1871. He raised the question upon a motion in arrest of judgment. We hoped that the Court would divide on this question, so as to have the great question raised by Mr. Stanbery carried directly up to the Supreme Court. That Judge Bond would have taken the view he did was to be expected from his antecedents on the bench. Whilst we regret that Judge Bryan's mind did not lead him to a decision more in consonance with Mr. Stanbery's views of the constitutional points involved, yet we can attribute his mental bias only to conscientiousness, but, as we conceive it, mistaken opinions, as to the sphere of Congress, the powers of the General Government and the relation between it and the States composing the Union. We hoped that the Court would divide in opinion. As it is, we trust that Messrs. Johnson and Stanbery will now proceed to put the important question of the constitutionality of the Enforcement Acts of 1870 and 1871 before the Supreme Court, by proceedings of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Let us, in some way, have a solution of the great constitutional question involved in Mr. Stanbery's motion.

We have received a small pamphlet, entitled "Invasion of the Moon; or, Something for Philanthropists to Do; by Rev. J. G. Williams, of Barnwell, S. C." This is a well written satire on the follies of foolish humanitarians. It will repay perusal.

We have also received, from an unknown source, a poetical production, entitled "The Millennium; or, The American Consumption of Equality"—in which the big pot is put in the little one, &c.—by Tempora Mutantur, Esq. This is a political satire in verse. We give a specimen brick from the mass: "Hail, happy day, when Bedlam rules! When legislation's left to fools—When Mercy dies, spoiled of her shield; When on the nation's wool-sack roll! Hounds raised on the worm-wound and the gall—A Justice grow, sworn to indict. All who say Congress is not right."

Again—the satire ends thus: "From North and South, and East and West, The storm wave lifts its surging crest, And poised in gathering strength, ere long will prove the moral of my song. The party vamps who have long held; When on the nation's wool-sack roll! Hounds raised on the worm-wound and the gall—A Justice grow, sworn to indict. All who say Congress is not right."

"Zero," the Spartanburg correspondent of the New York World, says: "The main prop and stay of the ring is the Daily Union, a paper published in their interest at Columbia, owned and edited by L. Oase Carpenter, a fresh New Englander of some brains, a great deal of what, in his native State, would be called 'Yankee shrewdness,' and more knavery than either. His personnel is described in a few words:

"With eyes so gray and hair so red, With tusk so sharp and keen, He'll fright the shades when he is dead, And hell won't let him in."

"This young missionary came here to teach civilization and refinement. He had exhausted the field nearer home, and so came 'South.' Virtue has had its reward, and the Lord has greatly blessed him. He is now a fine house, drives fast teams and owns a 'daily.' The triumvirate which had ability and villainy enough to steal \$6,000,000 was not slow to perceive the virtue and moral qualities of this penny-a-liner, and the acquaintance has ended in mutual benefit. This Carpenter, now when his friends are in need, joins in the hue and cry and cries 'stop thief' as loud as anybody. This sprig of New England, this exodation of Massachusetts, talks of frauds and rascality."

This will do very well, except that the writer's poetry is rather profane, however graphic it may be.

**THE KU KLUX TRIALS.**—The Charleston News says:

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Bond announced the decision of the court, upon the motions of Mr. Stanbery for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, in the case of the Ku Klux prisoners. The court overruled both motions, and the prisoners who had been found guilty were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one year to three months.

By this unanimous decision of the court, the defense are, we presume, precluded from carrying the case to the United States Supreme Court, upon the issues made during the trial. Doubtless a way will be found of obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the question whether Congress has the constitutional right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in a time of profound peace, and whether that right, if properly within the powers of Congress, may be delegated to the President, who may, in turn, delegate that power to any deputy marshal or subaltern in the service of the United States; and also, upon the question whether Congress can constitutionally give the Federal courts jurisdiction over offenses punishable by the laws of the States.

The whole question of the power of Congress to over-ride, at will, the organic law of the Union is involved in these Ku Klux trials, and it is desirable that this should be determined by the highest tribunal in the land, not in order that the guilty may escape punishment, but in order that the rights of the whole people, North and South, may be vindicated and maintained.

From Judge Bond, we expected nothing better than an implicit obedience to the decision of his party, as expressed in an Act of Congress. But go cannot refrain from expressing our surprise and regret that Judge Bryan should, by his acquiescence in the opinion of the presiding judge, prevent the people from obtaining, directly and easily, a final solution of the most important constitutional question of the day.

A Canton, Ill., tobaccoist has fallen into a German baronetcy.

**THE UNITED STATES COURT, FRIDAY, December 29, 1871.**—The Court met at 11 A. M. Judges Bond and Bryan on the bench.

Mr. Corbin announced that there were several prisoners who desired to plead guilty, and whom he wished to have disposed of. They were called as follows: Josiah Martin, Eli Ross Stewart, Henry Warlick, Milos Carroll, and plead guilty, as they termed it, to being on one raid, the Jim Williams raid.

Henry Warlick stated that he had been on two raids, the Jim Williams and the raid on Guss Latta. He was fined \$100 and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.

The same judgment was passed upon Milos Carroll, Eli Ross Stewart, and Josiah Martin. They all stated that they met at the Briar Patch the night of the raid; understood that the purpose of the expedition was to obtain the militia arms at McDonnellville; did go and did take a number of arms, and knew nothing of the hanging of Jim Williams, until after it was finished; and that they neither saw nor heard of any other acts of violence that night.

Samuel C. Brown, who was yesterday allowed until to-day to make his statement, was called up to the bar of the court. He said he had scarcely anything more to say than was set forth in the affidavits which had been submitted in his behalf.

Judge Bond, for the court, said that inasmuch as he, Brown, was a man of age and influence, had occupied a judicial position in his County, and so far from endeavoring to restrain those young, ignorant and misguided men, who formed the active element of the Ku Klux Klan, had joined with and abetted them in their criminal acts, the judgment of the court was, that he be fined \$1,000 and imprisoned for five years.

The case of the United States vs. Edward T. Avery and others was then called. Edward T. Avery was arraigned and plead not guilty.

The following jurors were empaneled: Whites—P. B. Glass, foreman; W. H. Jackson and William Reid; colored—Ephraim Johnson, Wm. F. Dorn, Wm. Smith, Joseph Munnerlyn, Gabriel Cooper, Philip Salter, Andrew Curtis, Edward Reid, John M. Gordon.

The indictment, like the previous ones, charges, first, a general conspiracy to hinder and prevent diverse male citizens of African descent from exercising the right of voting; and, second, a special conspiracy against Samuel Sturgis.

Mr. Corbin delivered a short preliminary speech to the jury, saying that he would first establish the fact that there existed in York County a general conspiracy, under the name of the Ku Klux Klan, designed to rob the colored people of the free exercise of the elective franchise; that it was armed with pistols and guns, wore disguises, operated at night, and attempted to effect its ends by killing and whipping prominent white and colored Radicals. And, secondly, that Dr. Avery was a member of the Klan, and an active leader and participant in its midnight workings.

The prosecution then entered upon the examination of witnesses.

Osman Chartharpe was first examined. He said: I live in York County, have been living there for a number of years. I joined the Ku Klux Klan in 1868, and was initiated by the prisoner, Dr. Avery. He repeated the oath orally. I recollect some part of the oath; I recollect that I swore to oppose and reject the principles of the Radical party and to protect women and children. Dr. Avery told me that the object was self-protection, but after I joined I found it an organization in the interests of the Democratic party; and just previous to the election, in 1868, I understood from Mr. Cathcart, one of the members, that it was the intention to crowd the polls at Rock Hill and force the Radicals back to Rock Hill.

At the polls, and soon after got my discharge from Dr. Avery. I was initiated at night; was blind-folded, made to kneel down and take the oath, and when I was unblind-folded I saw men standing around with pistols pointed at me. The signs were given me [here the witness gave the same signs of passing the hand over the ear, &c., as have been before published] and I was instructed to provide myself with a pistol and a disguise. Dr. Avery had a gown of red cloth and a mask for his face.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson—I joined because of apprehensions in the neighborhood of the negroes rising, but I was afraid myself. I don't know of any for or against being used in the election at Rock Hill. I had moved off to Cherokee Township, some thirty-five miles; there was no interference with the election there. I didn't know that the organization was disbanded in the fall after I left; I never heard of it afterwards. There was no constitution that I know of, and only two officers—a Cyclops, or chief, and a Scribe. I never heard of any raid by the association, or of any interference with voting, and never heard anything whatever of the association after 1868. Don't know that it was in existence at all in 1869, '70 or '71.

Lawson B. Davis was the next witness examined. He said: I reside in York County, sixteen miles West from Yorkville; have lived there two years. I joined the Ku Klux Klan in January last, and have since then been a member of the organization. I saw some of the thirteen amendments to the constitution specified; that there was a clause saying that we were on the side of justice, humanity and constitutional liberty, as bequeathed to us in its purity by our forefathers, and another pledging our protection to widows and defenceless females. I was told that I was joining the Invisible Empire of the South, which had no connection with the Ku Klux Klan, or with the raiding and killing that had been going on. But after I joined I found that the objects were the same. The plan of action decided upon was, in case any person was reported to the order as a person to be raided on, the person was first warned to desist from his mal-practices; if he continued, then a second visit was paid him, and he instructed to leave the country. If he did not obey, he was then to be killed. I know of Jerry Adams and Charles Good being whipped by the Klan on account of their Radical principles. Charles Good was afterwards killed by Wesley Smith, Wm. Smith, William White and Leander Spencer. Charles Good was a blacksmith, and the best in the neighborhood. I knew nothing against him. He had been a member of a militia company, but told me that he had left it and given up his gun, because he didn't want his neighbors to think hard of him.

Mr. Wilson stated that his client denied any connection whatever with the

Ku Klux organizations of 1870 and 1871, and he therefore deemed it totally unnecessary to cross-examine the witness.

Kirkland L. Gunn was next sworn and examined. He said nothing that particularly affected the case on trial, stating merely the nature and purposes of an organization he joined in January last, repeating the oath and giving the signs as the others.

Thomas L. Berry was next put up. He said—I live in York County; have lived there all my life. I joined Madison Smarr's Klan, in January last. The object was to put down Radicalism, by killing and whipping the members of that party. Wesley Smith told me that he and Wm. Smith, Wm. White and Leander Spencer had shot Charley Good. They met Charley Good about 300 yards below Wesley Smith's house, on Wednesday night. Smith said they asked Good which he would prefer—100 lashes, or to be shot. Good recognized Smith, and said, I know Mr. Smith, that you will not kill me. They took him off aspiece in the woods, tied him to a tree and shot him. I assisted in throwing the body into Broad River, two nights after. I heard of Ed. Leach being killed by John Mitchell's Klan, and from Joe Mitchell of two negroes, Tom Scaife and another, being shot at Turkey Creek Bridge, in Chester County.

James F. Caldwell was next sworn. He said: I live in York County, was initiated into the Ku Klux Klan at Yorkville, in January last, by Mr. Albertus Hope. I was on a raid in January or February last. We met in an old field near Mr. McAbie's house. We went to Mr. John Ferris's, and shot into the house. The next raid was on Mr. Barrett; we took him out and talked to him. The next was on Mr. John Harkness; we took him out and talked to him about his politics. He was understood to be a Radical. We made him promise to put a card into the paper, renouncing his allegiance to the Radical party. We then visited Harvey Smith's, with the same purpose. The next raid was with Bobby Caldwell, Levi Hall and two Garners, and some others that I didn't know. We took out Prince McCants and whipped him. I think they were trying to get something out of him about the burnings in the neighborhood. We then went on to Mr. Murphy's. They took Anderson Brown out and killed him—shot him. I didn't see plainly, but I heard the shots. The next raid was on Abner Hamwright; they whipped him severely. He was a white man, and they whipped him, not because he was a Radical, but to get the militia guns. They broke down the door and dragged him out of bed, tied him, took him up the road, and thrashed him with hickories. The next was to Mr. Lowry's place; took Horace Neely, a colored man, out and whipped him. I don't know what he was whipped for, unless it was because he was a Radical.

John Thomasson, colored, was next called and sworn. He said: I did live in York but was run away by the Ku Klux last spring; they visited me four times. The first time they came they didn't hurt me; there were six of them; they made me swear not to vote the Radical ticket, and said if I did they would send me to hell, where they came from. The second time was about the same; the third night three of them came in and ordered me to make a light. When I stooped down they kicked me from behind. They broke up my clock, knocked out all the window panes in the house, stole several dollars of money out of my pants pocket and knocked me down in the middle of the floor. They ordered me to leave the country by Saturday, which I did. After I left they went to my house again and shot into it. They frightened my wife very much, and I think hastened her death. I was living on a place that my wife's old mistress had left to her in her will. The place is my wife's, and I worked it. I have had to leave all my property, and fled to North Carolina. My wife died in July last, and I think the cause was the frights she received by the Ku Klux.

Abram Broomfield, colored, was next sworn. He said: I live in York County; have lived there since ten years of age. I am a Republican, and voted for Mr. Wallace. The Ku Klux came to my house in March, about 10 o'clock at night. I had been lying out about four weeks, but had taken rheumatism and came in. I heard them coming up, and I jumped out the back door and hid in the fence corner. They broke into the house, searched for me, and then rode off towards the stable. I had slipped down the fence, and they passed in ten steps of me. They stopped and were consulting about where they would go next.

I recognized Dr. Avery's voice. I have known him all my life, and am familiar with his voice. I saw, I saw, I was whipped the same night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson—I don't know exactly the day of the month. It was a moon-light night, and on Friday. I knew him by his voice. I knew the crowd came from Ebenezer; to be certain, they did. They said they came from hell and from North Carolina; but who's in hell or North Carolina that knows Abram? Dr. Avery did have my two sons arrested and bound over to keep the peace; but I didn't have any hard feelings towards him. There is nobody with a voice like Dr. Avery in that neighborhood, except his father, and he is dead. Dr. Avery always treated me like a gentleman and I him; but it was this Radical thing that he was the master and Scott's guns, and I never had one of Scott's guns in my life.

Emeline Broomfield, colored, was next sworn. She said—I am the wife of Abram Broomfield. The Ku Klux came to my house, some time in March, on Friday night. Mr. Broomfield had been lying out for a month, but was taken with pains, and came in on this night. I had poulticed his arms and shoulders, and laid down to sleep. The barking of the dogs awoke me. I said to Broomfield, it's Ku Klux. Broomfield jumped out and ran behind the house, over the fence. They came up, and a negro, Hampton Avery, called for Broomfield. I told him that Broomfield was not there. They asked me about Abram Broomfield being the President of the Union League, and having Scott's militia guns. I told them Abram was not a President of the League, nor did he have any guns. They found Sam. Sturgis up stairs; jerked him down, beat him about, and Dr. Avery put a rope around his neck. I saw him crippled by his monstrosity and his crippled hand. It is his left hand, and I noticed that he used only his right hand. He didn't speak in his natural voice, but every now and then a word or two would crop out from his outlandish talk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson—Dr. Avery was disguised in a red gown; had a false face on, but I saw the whiskers

below his chin, and I swear by his hand. There was nobody that had a hand like his in that country.

Sam. Sturgis, colored, was next called and sworn. He said: I am sixty-one years old. I live in York County, near Rock Hill. I was in Abram Broomfield's house the night the Ku Klux came there. I was asleep up in the loft. They hallooed to me to "come down, you d—d old rascal; don't wait to put on your breeches; d—n you, come down." I started down, and when in about two steps of the floor, they grabbed me by the ears, and bully-rugged me about on the floor pretty much. They knocked and kicked and cuffed me, and slung me around, and put my wrist out of place, and it isn't well to this day. I recognized one of the party—Dr. Avery, there. I saw a part of his face, caught his voice, and saw his hand.

Cross-examined by Col. McMaster—I have known Dr. Avery nigh on to twenty-two years. I work in Rock Hill, and have seen Dr. Avery a number of times this year. I have never spoken to any one about Dr. Avery being in Broomfield's, until I told Col. Merrill, after the military came to York. I didn't tell, because I did not wish to be laughed at. After they had beat me, they made me swear never to vote the Radical ticket again. I can't tell the color of the gown Dr. Avery had on; it was some kind of dark stuff. He was not the man who put the rope around my neck; that was a black man; I am certain of that. His name is Howard White. There was another black man there, Sam. Stewart, and another, Frank Owen, a mulatto, Henry Toole. The whites were Johnny Gage, Ernest Lowry and Dr. Avery. I can swear to those seven men being there; I saw them from a crack in the loft.

The court suspended the investigation here, and adjourned till 11 o'clock, tomorrow.

**EDITORS PHOENIX:** The champion of the thieves who have despoiled this once noble old State says:

"The Democratic party, which was to profit by this devilish work, ought, in justice, to support the families of those who worked so faithfully for the success of the cause. Why not?"

We answer, that the Democrats of this State have to work so hard to support the thieves that have been, for five years, eating up their substance, that they are getting to be scarcely able to support their own families.

But let us suggest, that, as there is so much sympathy felt by the thieves' champion for the poor unfortunate victims of Democratic cupidity, who have been simply used as tools in the prosecution of "the devilish work" of which it speaks, why sympathy aforesaid is all on paper, it would be only carrying out that sympathy to what should be its legitimate result, for the "ring" and its champions to give, from the proceeds of their thieving operations, a small pittance to the families of these poor, misguided men. As one of the humblest Democrats of the State, this writer proposes that, if any of these sympathetic gentry will come forward with \$100 as a donation to the families of these unfortunate men, and establish, by irrefragable testimony, that he has not stolen said \$100 since his advent into this State, then this writer will, from the hard earnings of the last five years, give an additional \$100 to the same object. Who will be the first to respond to this proposition?

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—Dr. Ephraim Brevard, of Lincoln, was killed by a fall from his horse, on the 14th. It is not extravagant to say, that he was the most promising physician of his age in the Southern country. The late President of Davidson College had the most exalted opinion of his professional skill, and when he wished to compliment a student, he was accustomed to say, "With proper diligence, you may make a man like Dr. Brevard," though he was careful not to say equal to Dr. Brevard. Inheriting the blood, bearing the name and adorning the profession of Dr. Ephraim Brevard, the celebrated author of the Moskobenby Declaration of Independence of 1775, the deceased was as ardent a lover of liberty as his illustrious kinsman. During the four years' struggle for constitutional liberty, he was a faithful, zealous and efficient Confederate officer, discharging with signal ability the duties of the profession he loved so well. Brave, chivalrous, generous, warm-hearted, truthful, modest and honorable, he had all those high and noble qualities which win the esteem of the pure and good.

May God, in His infinite mercy and compassion, comfort and console the sorely bereaved parents in this their bitter hour of trial. "O, my Father, if this cup may not pass away from me except I drink it, Thy will be done."

The subject of the above notice, taken from the *Southern Home*, published in Charlotte, N. C., was the son of Theodore W. Brevard, formerly of this State, afterwards a resident of Alabama, and more recently of Florida, and wife Caroline, nee Mays, formerly of Edgefield. The family have still many relatives and attached friends in the State from which they emigrated, who will sympathize in the bereavement of the parents, as well as for themselves deeply deplore the untimely end of one so elevated and so gifted.

[*Charleston Courier.*]  
In publishing the above notice, we are enabled to add, that the Theo. W. Brevard referred to, the uncle of the Hon. I. W. Hayne, of Charleston, lived in Richland many years, and was here twice married. Mrs. Joseph Brevard now lives in this County. She is of the family.

**GOLD.**—In view of the recent decline in the gold premium, it must be borne in mind that the announcement of Secretary of Treasury that he would pay off the further sum of \$20,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862, (second series), on the 20th of March, was accompanied with his offer to prepay the \$20,000,000 previously notified for the 7th of March, or any part thereof, with interest to the date of presentation. He has also notified that the January gold interest will be anticipated. These two offers from the department would imply an immense supply of gold, provided they are made good. The gold premium Saturday was down to 108½, which is the lowest figure since June, 1862.

When a man gets to running horses that don't belong to him, he shortly experiences a decided difficulty in getting his feet to the ground—in Missouri.

## Local Items.

**OTT MATRONS.**—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents. Secure tickets in the South Carolina Land and Immigration Association. D. Gambrell, Esq., is the agent in Columbia. There are a number of valuable prizes.

A complete outfit, with the exception of a press, for a country paper is offered for sale at a very low rate. Particulars can be obtained at PHOENIX office.

The PHOENIX office is supplied, with all necessary material for as handsome cards, bill heads, posters, pamphlets, hand-bills, circulars, and other printing that may be desired, as any office in the South. Give us a call and test our work.

The attention of tax-payers is called to the advertisement of County Treasurer Baldwin. Avoid the pressure of the last few days by calling early and straightening up.

Judge Rutland has postponed the sale of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in February; consequently the extra train from Alston to Union, advertised for Monday, will not be run.

Special attention is called to the notice of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, published in another column. A new route to the North is now open, the trains leaving at 6.30 P. M.

We are authorized to state that the reports relative to the reservation of prizes in the drawing of the South Carolina Land and Immigration Society, on the 8th proximo, are without foundation. The drawing will positively come off at the time specified, and all the prizes will be awarded. To-day is the last chance for tickets, as returns are to be made by the agents to the Charleston office early next week. Messrs. D. Gambrell & Co. are the agents in Columbia. We are informed that over 700 tickets were sold by that firm yesterday.

At the regular meeting, on Thursday evening last, of Columbia Division, No. 6, Sons of Temperance, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term: J. W. Smith, W. P.; G. A. Darling, W. A.; John McCulloch, R. S.; C. A. Darling, A. R. S.; J. H. Wells, F. S.; D. L. Boozer, T.; Rev. M. Brown, Chaplain; F. P. Beard, C.; C. D. Stanley, A. C.; L. H. Trevett, I. S.; S. S. Bunoh, O. S.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Northern mail opens at 3.00 P. M.; closes 7.15 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.00 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 6.30 A. M.; closes 6.00 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western mail opens 9.00 A. M.; closes 1.30 P. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M.

**ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE FINE ARTS.** All who purchased at the auction sale yesterday must be well satisfied with their bargain. The balance of the collection, together with an assortment of fine English steel engravings, after Landseer, Andell, Taylor and others, to arrive Monday morning, will be offered at auction sale on Tuesday morning next, January 2, at 10 o'clock. On exhibition Monday next.

The second performance by the Watkins troupe, last night, was witnessed by a highly appreciative and gratified audience. "Molly Bawn"—a transformation of the "Mother's Prayer"—was very prettily rendered. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins are thorough artists, and are very well sustained. Mr. Lewis' songs and dances were received with rounds of applause. The musical glasses, as manipulated by Mr. and Miss Kenney, furnished capital music. Our citizens are assured that this entertainment is well worthy their patronage. To-night—the last—the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be performed.